

REPORT

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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Military Information from the Baltic MD

<u>Term</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Installation</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Kaliningrad (N54-43, E20-30)	Prior to May 1951.	Barracks installation of nine four-story buildings and six double garages; enclosed by a wire fence, 2 meters high.	On the east side of Granzer Allee in the Rothenstein borough	Prior to August 1950, occupied by a tank unit. The soldiers were tank insignia. Up to six T-34 tanks were frequently observed. Several garages, two of which were completed in August 1950, were under con- struction at a training ground adjoining the barracks instal- lation to the north. From 25 to 30 trucks towing guns were parked beside the garages.	
		Barracks installation of 1 L-shaped four- story building, 5 four- story billets, 1 work- shop and 5 garages; enclosed by a wire fence.	On the east side of the road to Elblag (Elbing N54- 09.E19-25) . about 1,800 meters west-southwest of the railroad station at the southwestern exit of the city.	Occupied by a motorized unit prior to August 1950. Numerous trucks were observed in the barracks yard and the garages	
		Barracks installation of 1 L-shaped four- story building with a naval monument in front of it, 4 four-story billets and 4 garages.	On the east side of General Litzmann Strasse in the north- western sector of the city.	Occupied to capacity by a naval unit prior to January 1951.	Three radio towers, about 70 meters high, were near the instal- lation
		Radio station of one small radio control building and six steel towers, 6 meters high and 3 meters in diameter.	Northwest of the city, about 2.5 km north of the Juditten suburb near the former settlement of Wald- garten.	The station was put in operation in May 1951. It was referred to as an MVD radio station by Soviet workers. Under ground cables connected the towers with the control building. MVD personnel were in charge of the building operations and also guarded the installation.	The construction of the installation started in May 1948.

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<u>Time</u>	<u>Installation</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Prior to May 1951.	Ration supply depot, a former German ordnance depot including large cold-storage warehouses	In the southern suburb, of Fonerth, about 700 meters south of the Fonerth railroad station	Prior to the spring of 1951, the installation used as a ration supply depot. Rations were picked up by units stationed in Kaliningrad.	
	Wood camp of low wooden buildings.	About 7 km west of Kaliningrad in the Koppelbude Forest, directly north of the Kaliningrad-Baltiysk (N54-40, E19-54) road at the junction with the road to Metgethen (N54-43, E20-21).	Prior to late January 1951 units of up to 100 men were frequently observed entering the camp.	The former German Army ammunition plant south of Metgethen was still completely destroyed in January 1951.
	MVD offices	Building of the former Amtsgericht east of the northern railroad station.	Several MVD offices and the militia headquarters were in the building. The motorized militia was located in the former German 1st Police Station on Ulitsa Schillera, formerly Schiller Strasse. Colonel Kadrov (fnu) -/phonetic spelling/, was the commanding officer.	
	MGB office.	Former German police headquarters at the northern railroad station.	No detailed information available. The garages of the MGB were on former Jensen Strasse, northwest of the northern railroad station.	
	Military building.	West of the northern railroad station on former Hammerweg.	Komendatura for the Kaliningrad area.	

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<u>Town</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Installation</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
	Prior to May 1951	Officers' names		Officers of the Kaliningrad post included Colonel Cherkaso (phonetic spelling) (fnu), MVD chief; Colonel Chirpakov (phonetic spelling) (fnu), MGB chief; Lieutenant Colonel Neumann (fnu), his deputy; and Major Pitrukhen (phonetic spelling) (fnu), chief of the building administration in Kaliningrad	
Ledushin (Ludwigsort) (W54-34, E20-00)	Prior to April 1950	Ammunition plant, a former German installation. For details, see Annex 2.	In the woods, about 2 km northeast of Ludwigsort, in the angle formed by the railroad line and the Ledushin-Kaliningrad road.	In August 1949, a limited number of Soviet soldiers and vehicles was observed in and around the installation while numerous soldiers and heavy truck traffic were observed in April 1950. All trucks observed were military vehicles which either entered the depot with loads or left it. According to German residents, Soviet labor units were employed at the installation. The content of the installation was unknown. Prior to 1945, the capacity of the depot was about 350,000 tons of ammunition. The labor force at that time was estimated at 2,000 to 3,000 workers.	On 17 March 1945, ordnance personnel of the German Army attempted to blow up the installation. About 20 ammunition bunkers in the south-eastern corner of the depot were destroyed.

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Town	Time	Installation	Location	Occupation	Remarks
Peyse (N54-30, E20-45)	From the fall of 1949 to January 1951.	Ammunition plant, a former undestroyed German installation, enclosed by a wire fence, 2 meters high, equipped with a field railway system with spur to the port of Peyse.	In the Fischhauser Woods, about 800 meters north of Peyse, directly east of the road from Peyse to Pri- morsk (N54-43, E19-57).	The installation was under Soviet Navy control. According to Soviet soldiers, sea mines were filled and stored there. No details available. Heavy traffic was observed on the road from Peyse to the instal- lation and on the field railway. The installation was guarded by sailors.	
Vznoyvo (Gr. Heydekrug) (N54-42, E20-14)	Prior to January 1951.	Ammunition plant, a former undestroyed German installation, enclosed by a wire fence, 2 meters high.	About 4 km north- west of Primorsk and 500 meters east-south- east of Hlenskug in the woods.	According to Soviet soldiers, the installation was larger than the ammunition plant near Indushkin. No information on the materiel stored was available. Heavy truck traffic from and to the installa- tion was observed. The installa- tion was guarded by Soviet soldiers.	
Kornevo (N54-27, E20-15)	September 1949.	Barracks installation of 7 four-story brick buildings, and 8 garages; enclosed by a wire fence, 2 meters high; and with a T-34 tank on a pedestal set up as monument at the gate.	About 1,200 meters northeast of the town, on the south side of the road from Kornevo to Indushkin road.	Occupied by a tank unit in September 1949. The soldiers wore tank insignia. Up to 12 tanks heavier than T-34 tanks with muzzle brakes were in the barracks yard. Heavy motor traffic was observed at the entrance.	According to unconfirmed in- formation, the installation was still occupied by a tank unit in May 1951.

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Town	Date	Installation	Location	Occupation	Remarks
Sovetsk (N55-07, E21-52)	Prior to March 1949.	Old and new barracks installation consisting of four- story brick buildings.	On the northern road to Slavsk (N55-03, E21-57 in the west sector of the city.	Prior to March 1949, the two installations were occupied by soldiers wearing red epaulets. PWs believed that they belonged to the 73d Rifle Regt. It was estimated that there were 2,000 men. A lieutenant colonel was the commanding officer. The weapons observed included rifles, submachine guns and light machine guns. The unit was equipped with sedans and trucks. Small detachments were regularly observed leaving the installations either on foot or by truck.	A former school near the installation was also occupied by military personnel.
		Summer camp, referred to as cantonment.	About five km south- west of the Sovetsk railroad station in the woods between the southern road to Slavsk and the railroad line to Tsimryazovo, (N55-10, E21-34).	The camp was referred to by PWs as the summer camp of the 73d Rifle Regt. In the winter of 1948/1949, it was occupied only by a small guard detail.	
Pagestal (N55-07, E21-52)	Prior to May 1951.	Billets of 1 large four-story and 2 smaller brick buildings.	On the main street about 500 meters north of the rail- road station on a road fork.	Occupied by a unit of 200 to 300 men wearing red-bordered black epaulets. very young soldiers training with rifles, submachine guns, light and heavy machine guns. Soldiers frequently trained with four 70 to 80-mm AA guns in the barracks area. The guns were towed by trucks.	10 to 15 new large boxcars on sidings at each railroad station.

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Town	Time	Installation	Location	Occupation	Remarks
		AAA emplacement	On a hill near a water tower, 600 to 700 meters southwest of the railroad station	The barrels of 4 or 5 guns pointed up and soldiers practicing on the guns were visible from the railroad station	
		Fuel depot, about 400 meters long along a road, enclosed by barbed wire	In the woods, about 1,000 meters north of the railroad station and on the northwest side of the railroad line to Tauragga (N55-14, E22-15).	two tanks the size of railroad tank cars which were on foundations in front of the installation. Tank trucks were occasionally observed in the depot.	
Slavich (N55-02, M1-10)	Prior to May 1951			From June 1950 to May 1951, no army units were in the town. Numerous militia personnel wearing dark-blue-bordered light blue epaulets and light-blue cap bands with the Soviet star emblem and blue militia uniform were observed. A colonel headed the militia office. The MVD office consisted of four officers and about 10 and was commanded by a major. A large government-controlled motor vehicle repair shop in the central sector of the town served civil purposes.	
Dytkinie (Dittkehnen) (N55-22, E22-03)	Prior to the summer of 1950	Line of concrete pillboxes, a former Lithuanian installation	Northern bank of the Yura River, west of Dytkinie.	The concrete pillboxes were set up 200 to 400 meters north of the river about 400 meters apart. They were about 8 x 8 x 3 to 4 meters and had loopholes on the south. Prior to the summer of 1950, they were empty and	

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<u>Town</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Installation</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Kowno (Kaunas) (N54-52, E23-53)	Prior to May 1951	Barracks installation, former Cavalry Barracks, of four-story buildings a wooden riding school building about 150 meters long, and four low wooden buildings fenced in separately; enclosed by an iron fence, 2.5 meters high.	Northern sector of the city on the Green Hill on the east side of Kipro Petrauska.	<p>unguarded; and had no doors or loophole shutters. They were later repaired at night by soldiers from Tauroggen during a period of three or four weeks. After their completion, the pillboxes were used to store boxes of unidentified content. Their entrances were walled up. No guards were observed.</p> <p>a. Occupied by a tank unit of 600 to 800 men. A one-star general was ranking officer. The number of officers was large. From 20 to 25 trucks were in the barracks area. From 30 to 40 T-34 tanks were in the former riding school which fronted the street. Tanks were frequently seen leaving the installation.</p> <p>b. [] the four wooden buildings of the installation quartered a school for customs border officials. The strength of the school was about 400 men who were young Communists and were trained by Soviet MGB officers. They wore brown uniforms, light-green-bordered epaulets and green visor-type service caps. They frequently practiced stringing wire entanglements and using mines in the yard.</p>	

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<u>Town</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Installation</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
		Old barracks installation of 8 three-story buildings and 10 low wooden buildings west of the street, and 3 three-story buildings east of the street	In the Sanciai borough, about 2 km southeast of the main railroad station on both sides of the road to Panemuno.	Local residents said that the installation was occupied by at least two artillery regiments. Troops wore red epauletts with artillery insignia. Nine units each of about 400 men were observed marching out of the installation to take part in the parade on 12 May 1950. Weapons observed in and around the installation included 8 to 12 light AT guns of about 40 mm towed by jeeps, 8 to 10 heavy AT guns of about 75 mm, towed by trucks, light 20-mm AA guns on trucks, 8 to 10 heavy AA guns with outrigger-type gun mounts and four wheels, an unidentified number of short-barreled howitzers of about 150-mm, and 16 guns of about 120-mm with longer barrels.	
		AAA emplacement	On a hill with single trees northeast of the main railroad station.	four heavy guns.	The hill was fenced in and placed off limits.
		AAA emplacements, covering an area about 1,000 x 150 meters and enclosed by a barbed-wire fence,	On the eastern bank of the Wilja River, northeast of a bridge west of the town center.	In March 1951, the construction of 20 to 30 gun emplacements organized in groups of four started. In early April 1951, heavy AA guns were emplaced. Limbers and trucks returned to the city. Only sentries were observed at the emplacements. No training was observed.	

<u>Town</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Installation</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Alytus (Gita) (N54-24, E27-05)	Prior to May 1951	Militia Office II	On the west side of Krasnaya Armiya, near a post office, in the Green Hill suburb.	In May 1951, the office personnel received new uniforms consisting of dark-blue blouses with high-neck collars and cuffs with red piping, and six golden buttons arranged in two rows. A drum-fad revolver hung from the neck by a red cord. The leather belt was carried by crossed shoulder straps. The blue epaulets were red-bordered. The visor-type cap had a blue crown and a red band.	
		Old barracks instal- lation of 16 three- story brick build- ings on both sides of a road.	South of the town near a railroad station in a woods.	Occupied by soldiers of two branches of service. Source observed about 20 detachments of 80 to 100 men and five trucks with soldiers at a review on 1 May 1951.	
		Practices	West of the town.	Last in May 1951, source observed practices in the area west of the town. They involved up to 40 tanks of various types. The tanks left in the direction of Alytus at night.	
	Prior to May 1951	Barracks installa- tion referred to as the barracks town.	Outside the town	In early 51, [redacted] numerous tanks [redacted] in Alytus.	

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<u>Town</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Installation</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Varniai (Narnen) (N55-41, E22-22)	Prior to May 1951	Barracks installa- tion.	Near the militia building.	Occupied by soldiers wearing red-bordered epaulets. More than 100 trucks were set up in lines in front of the installation. No weapons other than rifles were ob- served.	
Radviliskis (N56-18, E23-26)	Prior to May 1951	Barracks installa- tion of five multi- story brick buildings and an athletic field, not surrounded by a fence.	About 500 meters northwest of the town and east of the road to Siauliai (N55-55, E23-13) near a large mall.	Occupied by an MGB unit of at least 1,000 men. The soldiers wore visor-type caps with red bands and red epaulets, an unidentified number of men wore green-bordered red epaulets. About 30 trucks were between the buildings. The unit usually marched out by truck. Weapons observed included automatic rifles, submachine guns and light machine guns.	
Seduva (Scheduai) (N56-45, E23-14)	Prior to the fall of 1947	Fuel depot, enclosed by barbed wire with watchtowers and covering an area about 1,000 x 500 meters.	About 9 km west- northwest of Seduva, directly east of a small railroad station in a woods.	According to Lithuanians, the installation was a military fuel depot. Trucks loaded with gasoline barrels were frequently observed proceeding toward the depot.	
Siauliai (Schaulen) (N55-55, E23-13)	Prior to May 1951	Barracks installa- tion of four three- story brick buildings, partly enclosed by a damaged fence.	Northeastern perimeter of the city with the east side bordering on a wooden area.	Judging by the activities observed in the buildings and the yard, the installation was occupied to capacity by an infantry unit of 500 to 1,000 men wearing green epaulets. Weapons observed included rifles, submachine guns and light machine guns. [] the unit had a lot of telephone equipment. From 20 to 30 trucks, on which the unit left the installation for practices were in the yard.	An air force barracks of two- story buildings also was in the city.

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TopicTimeInstallationLocationDescriptionRemarks

Barracks installation of four three-story brick buildings and two vehicle sheds, about 50 meters long.

In the city, pinpoint location not known.

Occupied to capacity by artillery units totaling 800 to 1,000 men who wore black-bordered red epauletts and visor-type caps with red bands with the dress uniform. From 30 to 40 guns of various models were arranged in two lines between the buildings. The lighter model of 70-mm to 80-mm caliber had rubber-tired wheels, a pear-shaped muzzle brake and a rearward shield. Fixed ammunition was used for these guns, which were towed by trucks. The heavy model was a gun of about 150-mm, which had steel-tired wooden wheels, a cylinder-shaped muzzle brake and a barrel of an over-all length of 4 or 5 meters. The guns were towed by half-track vehicles as single loads.

unidentified number of trucks mounting light AA guns. About 100 motor vehicles including trucks, half-track vehicles and about 15 tank trucks were in the sheds and the yard.

Artillery range

Wooded area about 10 km west of the city and south of the railroad line to Homal (Kilapada), (N55-10, 421-14)

Record firing was held in the wooded terrain throughout the year. A column of 24 guns was observed. The gun emplacements were dug out immediately before the firing and were relevelled when it was over. Heavy AA guns fired at towed targets. Searchlights were observed.

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Installation</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Tytuvėnai (Tytuvėnai) (N55-36, E23-12)	March 1950	Barracks installa- tion of an uniden- tified number of red three-story brick buildings, enclosed by a board fence with wood barriers in front of it.	Northeastern sector of the town, about 200 meters from the market place.	Occupied by a unit of soldiers wearing red epaulets. The sentries carried rifles. Three trucks each carrying about 30 soldiers equipped with steel helmets and rifles left the installation.	
Varėna (N54-15, E24-33)	Prior to May 1951	Inductions.		From early 1951 to May 1951, members of the 1932 class were inducted monthly. The recruits received uniforms in Vilna. [redacted] [redacted] the soldiers received training and were employed at factories and ammunition plants. The Lithuanian population believed that draftees had to serve three years.	Soviet Lieutenant Colonel Baranovich (phonetic spelling) (fnu) headed the MVD office in Varėna.

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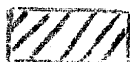


Army Ammunition Plant at Ladushkin

Legend:

- 1 Guardhouse, an angle-shaped two-story brick building of about 15 x 8 meters.
- 2 Three two-story brick buildings with sitting rooms, kitchen and mess hall for 600 men
- 3 Dispensary, a low wooden building of 12 x 6 meters.
- 4 Cartridge-case cleaning plant, a two-story concrete building, about 50 x 20 meters.
- 5 Pay office, a single-story brick building, about 12 x 6 meters.
- 6 Administration building, a three-story brick building, about 50 x 20 meters.
- 7 A two-story brick garage with eight large doors, about 50 x 20 meters.
- 8 Five fire depots, about 7 meters square, a single-story concrete building housing seven fire engines.
- 9 Storage shed, brick building of 20 x 5 meters.
- 10-14 Sheds with lean-to roofs, about 20 x 5 meters, storing cardboard and wooden planks.
- 15 Fifteen two-story concrete buildings, about 20 x 5 meters, used as packing shops.
- 16 Eleven two-story concrete workshops, about 50 x 20 meters.
- 17 Four three-story concrete storehouses, about 50 x 20 meters.
- 18 Concrete building, about 30 x 7 meters with power station, heating plant and water pumps.
- 19 Seventy to 100 underground concrete ammunition bunkers with earth cover 1 meter thick and trees on it.
- 20 Six three-story concrete apartment buildings, each about 50 x 20 meters.
- 21 Engine shed and railroad station of the ammunition plant.
- 22 Main entrance with gatehouse.
- 23 and 24 Gates, mostly closed
- 25 Three watchtowers

The depot had a wire fence, 2 meters high, with concrete pillars, three watchtowers, about 8 meters high, interconnected by telephone at the wire fence along the road; and a system of tracks and macadamized roads with a surface, 5 meters wide.



Blown-up area

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